

BookletChart™

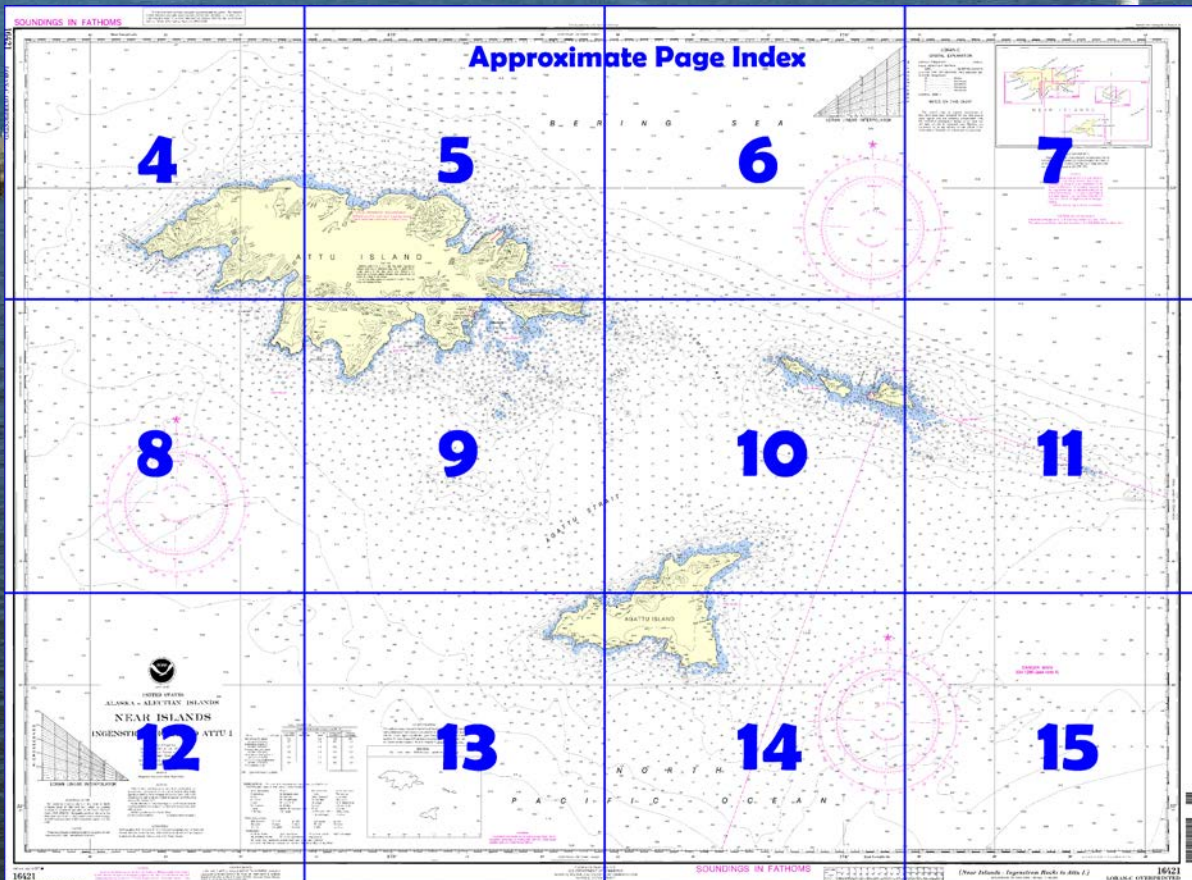


Near Islands – Ingenstrem Rocks to Attu Island **NOAA Chart 16421**

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters
When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=16421>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

The **Near Islands** include the Semichi Islands and Attu and Agattu Islands. The **Semichi Islands** are Shemya, Nizki and Alaid. Shemya Island, the easternmost of the group, is about 65 miles WNW from Buldir Island. Alaid Island, the westernmost, is about 16 miles E by S from Attu. The group trends WNW over a distance of 11.5 miles. The islands have numerous lakes, are covered with tundra, and are treeless. The shores are fringed with reefs and rocks,

some as far as 1 mile offshore.

Currents estimated to exceed 1 knot occur E and W of the Semichi Islands and in the passes between them. S currents have been reported

in the area between the Semichi Islands and Agattu.

Ingenstrem Rocks, 14 miles SE from the E end of Shemya Island, is a group of four visible rocks and several others that uncover. The highest and northernmost of the group is 9 feet high. Depths of 3 to 9 fathoms extend 2.2 miles SE from the 9-foot rock. This reef probably breaks along its entire length during heavy weather. Vessels should not approach the rocks closer than 3 miles on the SE, and 2 miles on the N and W.

Attu Island, the westernmost of the Aleutians, is 15 by 35 miles in extent and is indented by many bays and long inlets. The terrain is rugged and has practically no large level area. The bays on Attu Island offer a striking similarity. They are apparently formed by submerged valleys between mountain ridges. The heads of the bays are fed by streams which have carried down enough sand to give a good holding ground. The exception to this is Holtz Bay, which is rock and sand. At the head of each bay is a crescent-shaped, sand beach with a more or less high bank of sand across the middle. A course down the middle of the bay, with the exception of Massacre Bay, was found to be clear; all that have been investigated show deep water close inshore. Some have rocks along the shore but these are easily seen. Anchorages are in from 10 to 15 fathoms, sand bottom. The best method is to head into the bay until these depths are reached and anchor. At the heads of most of the bays are barabaras (huts) built by the Aleuts for use during the fur-trapping season.

Currents.—Strong currents may be encountered along the N coast of Attu Island, and while variable, the consensus seems to be that they follow strong winds and are noticeably affected by the weather. In calm weather the set is generally SE.

Survey operations in recent years have roughly defined tidal currents crossing the chain here, setting in a general NW and SE direction at the flood and ebb respectively, except as diverted by shoal and land areas. Slacks follow the times of local high and low water except for a lag at times as great as 1 hour.

W of Holtz Bay the N coast of Attu Island is precipitous, rugged and fairly straight for 7 miles. A number of reefs and rocks, all less than 0.3 mile from shore, are off this coast. Except for these inshore rocks this stretch of coast is free from dangers.

Austin Cove is an open bight about midway in this 7-mile stretch of coast. It offers some protection from S weather to small boats anchoring close inshore. A ledge terminating in a rock awash at high tide makes off the W side of the cove. A rock ledge, which projects from the inner part of the cove for 0.3 mile, must be avoided.

Steller Cove is a wide bight in the coast about 10 miles W of Holtz Bay. Three open coves further indent the coastline of this bight. The shoreline is bluff-lined except for the stretches of sandy beach in the middle and W coves. The only dangers to navigation are the close inshore rocks.

The westernmost of these coves offers the best anchorage. Some protection from S and W weather may be obtained here. To enter the anchorage, steer **210°**, heading about 200 yards W of a prominent grassy knoll at the head of the cove. Anchor in 8 or 9 fathoms, with a fine gray sand bottom. The holding properties of this anchorage are fair. The anchorage offers no protection, however, from N weather. A current setting E along the shore may cause a vessel to lay in the trough of the sea and roll excessively.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center 24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Juneau	Commander	
	17th CG District	(907) 463-2000
	Juneau, Alaska	

Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility



NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community.

They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers

To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry.

To report a chart discrepancy, please use ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx.

Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

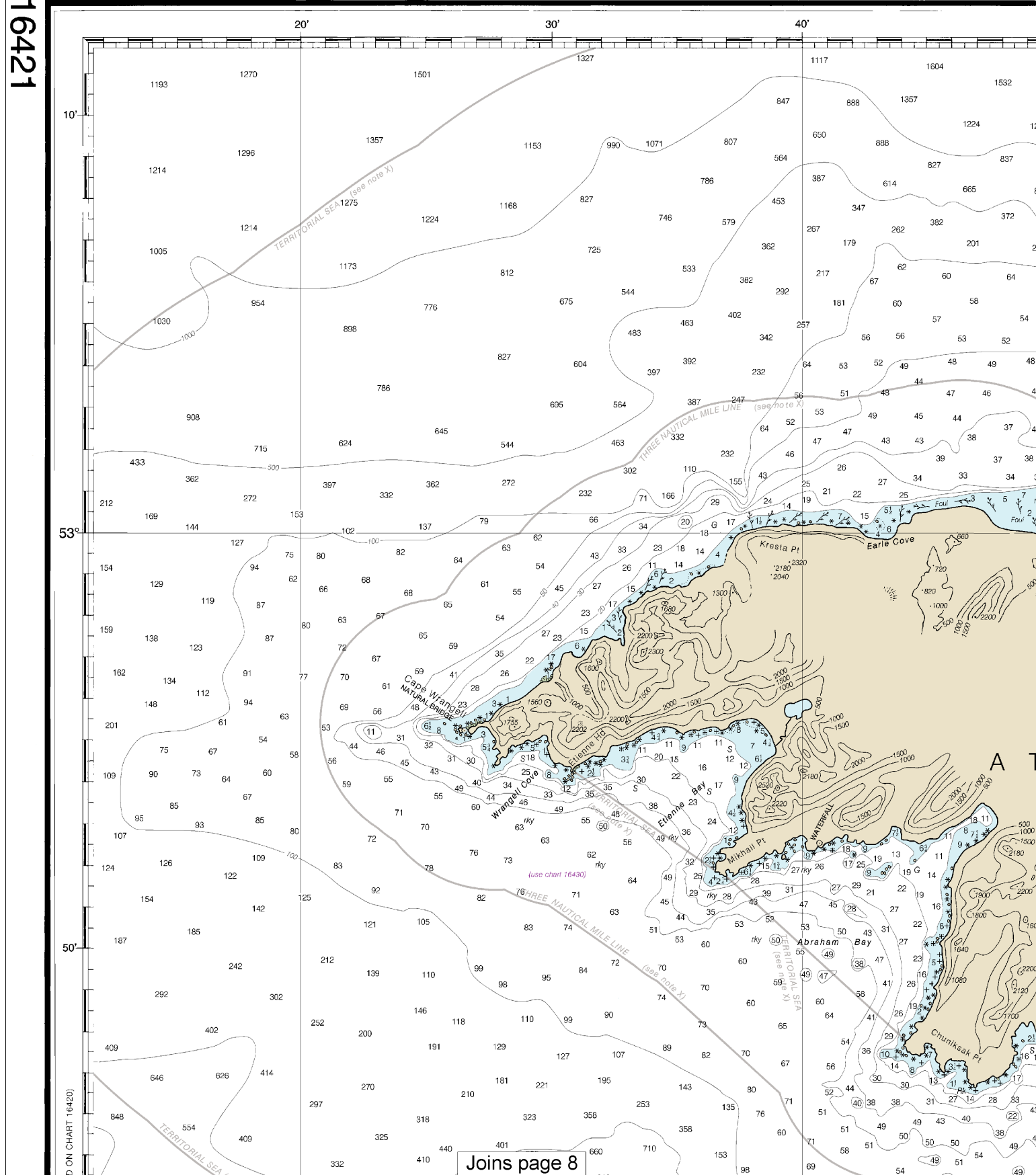
on navigable waters except Western Rivers



For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area.

These volumes are available online at <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov>

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Joins page 8

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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

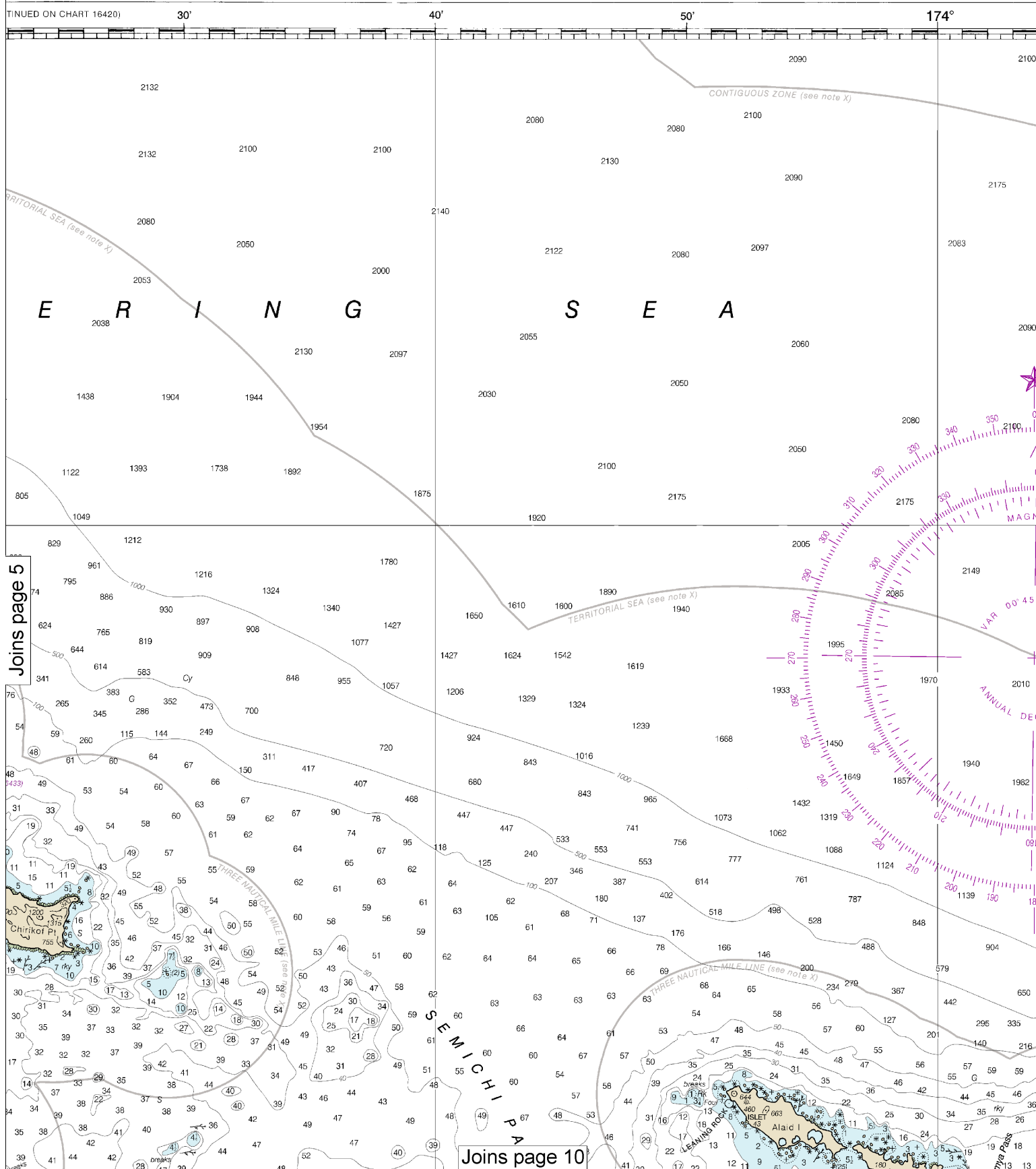
Joins page 6

Joins page 9

This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:228571. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

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TINUED ON CHART 16420)



Joins page 5

Joins page 10

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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

NEAR ISLANDS

Attu I. Agattu I. Chichagof Hbr. Chirikof Pt. Krugloj Pt. C. Sabak. McDonald Cove. Semich Islands. Alad I. Nizh I. Shemya I. Ingelem Riv. Steller Cove. Holtz Bay. Chichagof Hbr. Sarana B. Massacre Bay. Temac B. Nevidskov B. Abraham B. Etienne B. C. Wrangel.

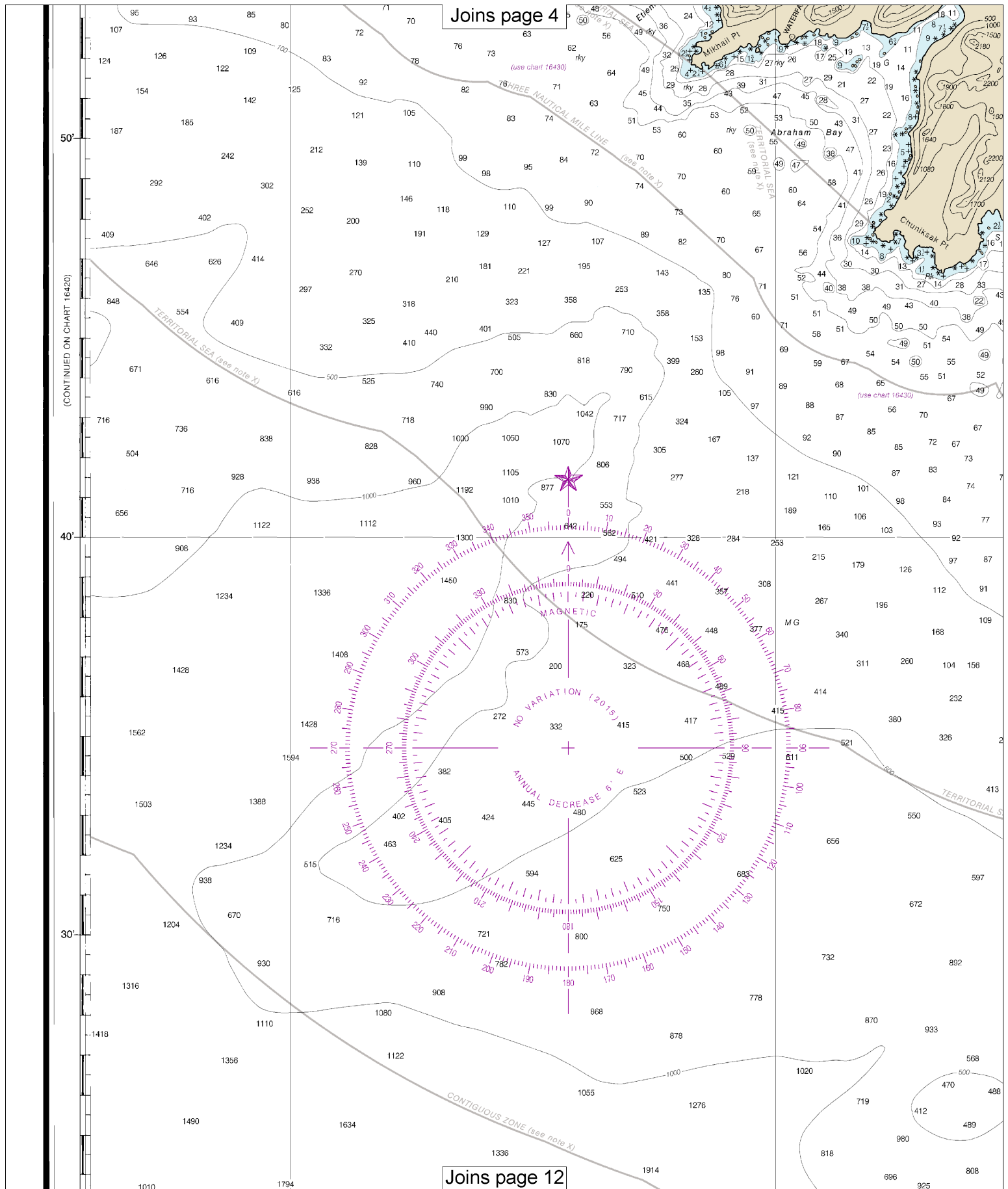
173°E 174°E 53° 50'

CONTIGUOUS ZONE (see note X)

TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)

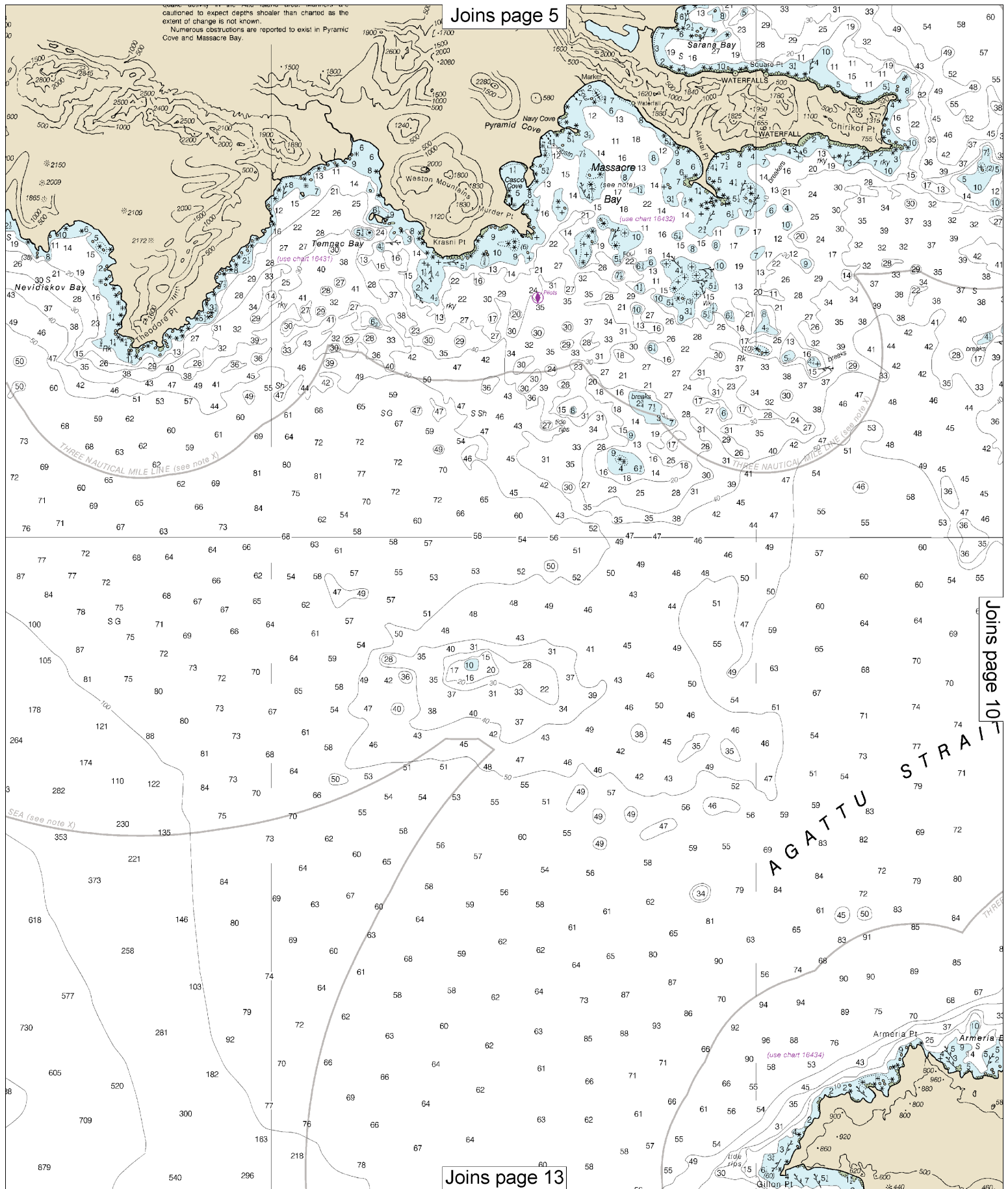
Joins page 11

11th Ed., May 2015. Last Correction: 6/21/2016. Cleared through:
 LNM: 4816 (11/29/2016), NM: 4916 (12/3/2016), CHS: 1116 (11/25/2016)



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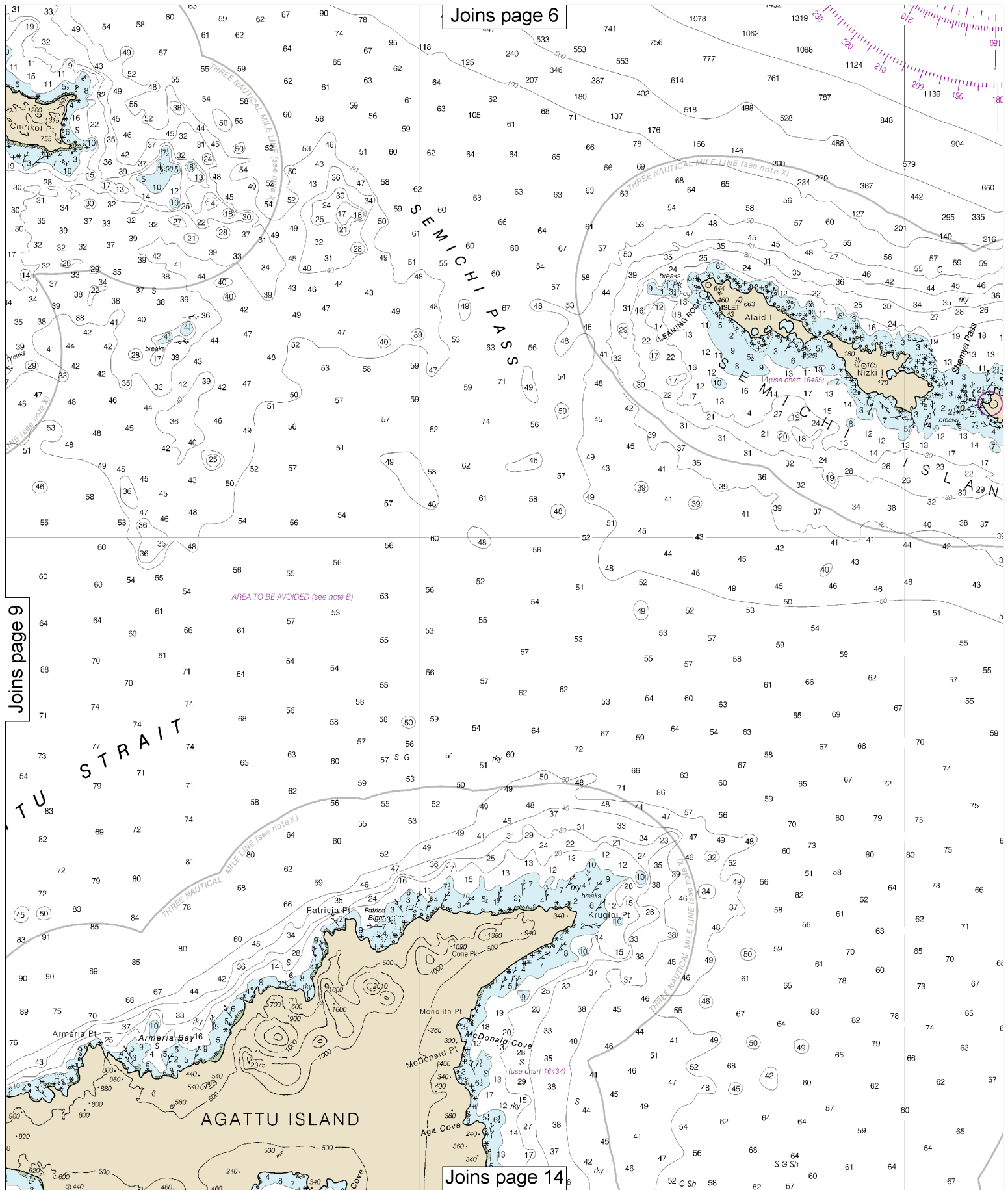
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



Joins page 5

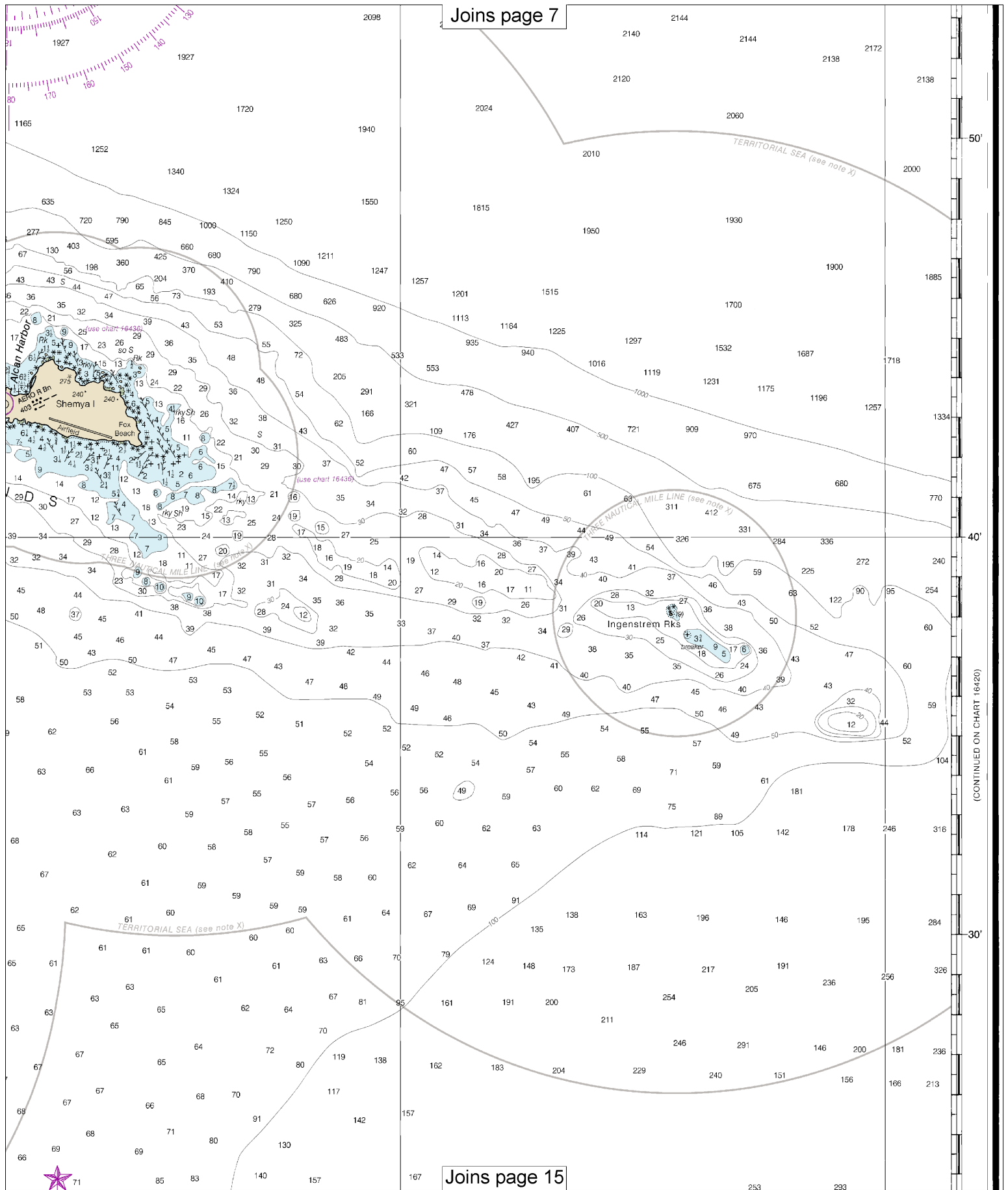
Joins page 10

Joins page 13



10

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



Joins page 7

Joins page 15



UNITED STATES
ALASKA - ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
NEAR ISLANDS
INGENSTREM ROCKS TO ATTU I

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:160,000 at Lat. 52° 40'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

CAUTION
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.
Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:
⊙ (Accurate location) ○ (Approximate location)

NOTE X
Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.
COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 5.891" southward and 10.907" westward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE	Heights
NAME	(LAT/LONG)
Alcan Harbor, Shemya Is and	(52°44'N/174°04'E)
Steller Cove, Attu Island	(52°58'N/172°54'E)
Elienne Bay, Attu Island	(52°56'N/172°37'E)
Massacre Bay, Attu Island	(52°50'N/173°12'E)

Dashes (- -) located in datum columns indicate unusable datum values; tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet (Apr 2015).

Additional information can be obtained at www.noaa.gov

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green
AI alternating	IQ interrupted quick
B black	iso isophase
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse
C can	M nautical mile
DIA disphone	m minutes
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower
FI flashing	Mkr marker

Bottom characteristics:

Bls boulders	Co coral	gy gray
bk broken	G gravel	h hard
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud

Miscellaneous:

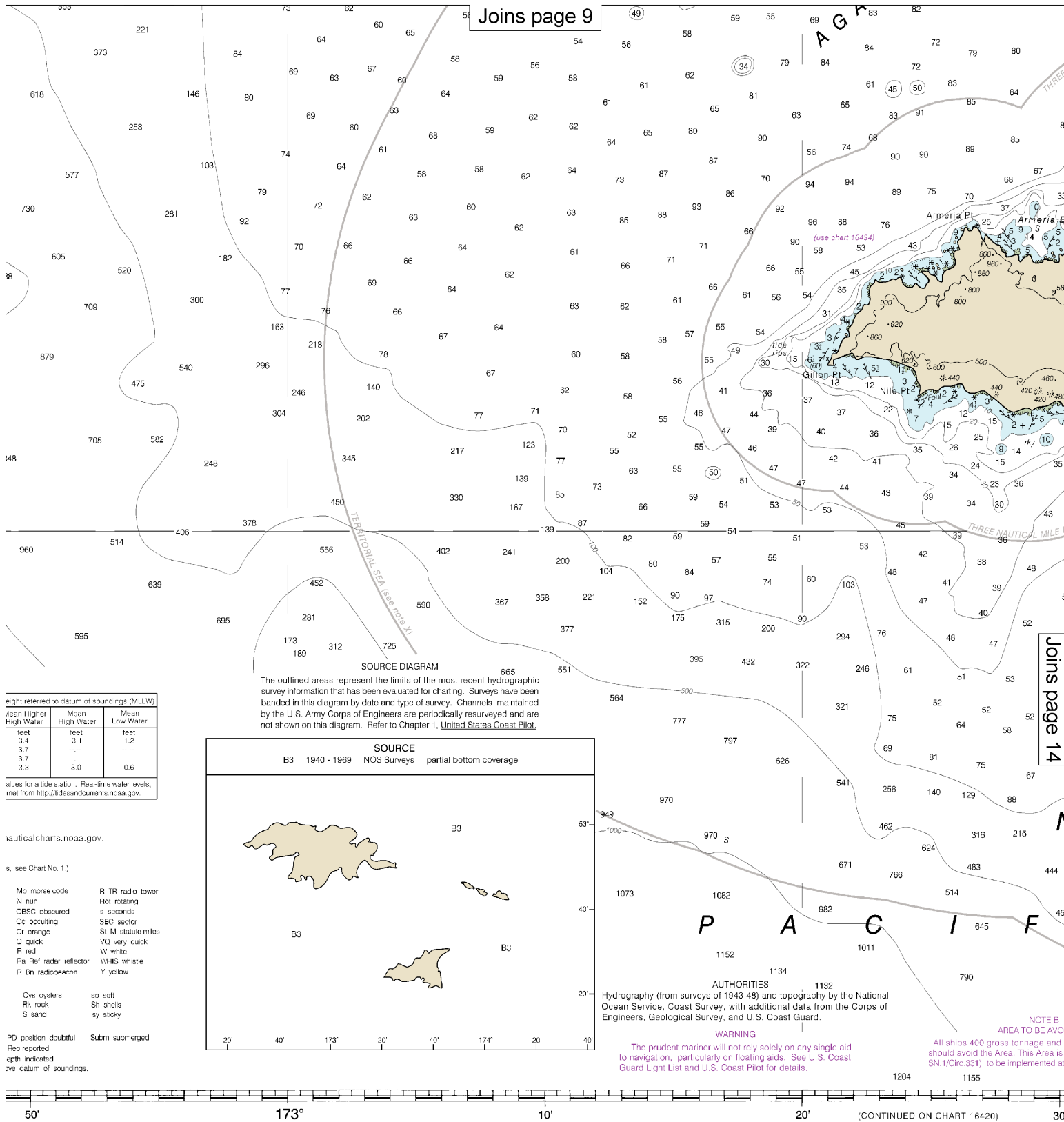
AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Re
(2) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the deep		
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above		

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

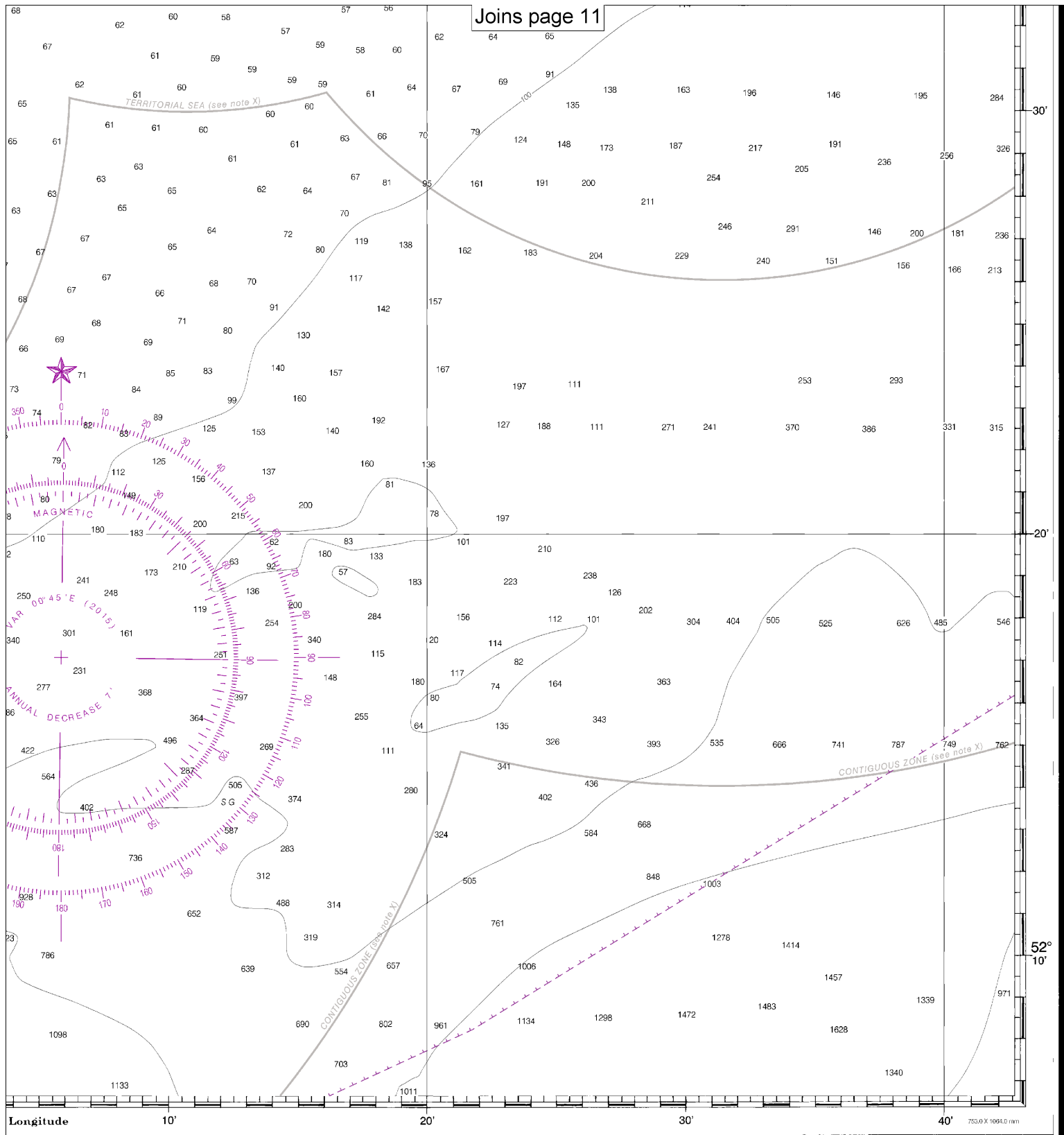
16421

11th Ed., May 2015. Last Correction: 6/21/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 4816 (11/29/2016), NM: 4916 (12/3/2016), CHS: 1116 (11/25/2016)



SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

Published at Washington, D. C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



14	15	16	17
84	90	96	02
26	27	28	29
30	31		

Near Islands - Ingenstrem Rocks to Attu I.
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:160,000

16421



VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov
Interactive chart catalog	—	http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml
Report a chart discrepancy	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html
Coast Pilot online	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm
Tides and Currents	—	http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov
Marine Forecasts	—	http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm
National Data Buoy Center	—	http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/
National Weather Service	—	http://www.weather.gov/
National Hurricane Center	—	http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	http://ptwc.weather.gov/
Contact Us	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm



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This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.